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1. Basic changes in Russian foreign policy are to be expected within six months. The Soviet Union might withdraw from the U.N. This action might also be taken by some of her satellites. This move would automatically imply that maintenance of peace and order in Eastern and Central Europe would become the task and function of Russia and the adjacent countries.

Comments: Colonel Szemes, a new member of the Hungarian delegation who arrived a few days ago in Paris stated that in Russian military circles in Budapest, the report has been circulating since April, that the Soviet Union might withdraw from the U.N.

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2. The Russian government is aware hat the present Piece Conference will not be able to settle many of the burning problems of Central Europe. The settlement of Hungarian problems is also to be postponed. Russia had many committments towards several of the Eastern European countries byt interference by the Western Allies is preventing her from applying the best possible solutions. A satisfactory settlement of the Hungarian problems, as well as those of several countries in that area, cannot be expected of the present Peace Conference. Thus, the final peace treaties among these nations must become the aim of later efforts.

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New attempts are therefore planned by Moscow, which intends to call a Conference of the Peoples of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. The task of this conference would be to find a definite solution of all the political and economic problems of the area. The principles devised as a result of Soviet experience would then be applied.

3. Hungarian complaints and problems left unsettled by the present Peace Conference might be reconsidered on this occasion. Hungary has to create the political prerequisites for effective Russian aid by eliminating some disturbing points from her attitude towards Russia.

4. The existence of a Russian sphere of interest in Eastern and Southeastern Europe is a fact. It rests on two pillars: the presence of occupation forces in some of these countries and the system of alliances for mutual assistance which bind the rest of these countries to Russia. When the occupation ceases, it will be replaced by the system of alliances. In Soviet opinion, the modern way of establishing protectorates or spheres of interest is to conclude treaties of mutual assistance with the countries which are to be incorporated.

5. There are three countries in Central Europe and the Balkans whose incorporation into the Russian orbit is not considered as satisfactory by Moscow: Hungary, Greece, and Rumania. Rumania's fate will depend largely on what happens in Hungary. Once Hungary's spiritual incorporation is achieved, Rumania will be isolated from the outside world and will have to yield.

6. Several of the countries in Eastern and Southeastern Europe were bound to Moscow on the basis of their Slavic affinities. To achieve the same end in Hungary Moscow has to foster a Communist evolution. A Hungarian Communist regime can be the only guarantee of Hungary's complete allegiance to Moscow.

7. Abolition of the system of international protection for minorities does not imply that Hungarian minorities in Transylvania or elsewhere will be left without any protection. In the future, the Soviet Union will take over the protection of the minorities. The system of international protection will be replaced by the application of principles devised and introduced in the Soviet Union to secure complete freedom for all nationalities.

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